

New York Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1913.

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation, Capital, \$1,000,000. Office, 150 Nassau street, New York.

Subscription Rates: By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York.

Daily and Sunday, one month	\$4.75
Daily and Sunday, six months	\$25.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	\$45.00
Daily only, one month	\$3.00
Daily only, six months	\$15.00
Daily only, one year	\$25.00
Sunday only, one month	\$1.25
Sunday only, six months	\$6.25
Sunday only, one year	\$10.00

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Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Matter.

Our readers will confer a favor by advising us when they are unable to procure a copy of the Tribune from their newsdealer. Address: Tribune, Circulation Department.

WISE COURAGE.

The impression about the White House, according to "The New York Evening Post," an advocate of American withdrawal from the Philippines, is that the question of Philippine independence will not be taken up at the extra session of Congress, but will be deferred until December. The Tribune's Washington dispatches this morning also report that while Mr. Bryan is eager for separation the President is firm against action without much more knowledge than he now possesses.

Such a determination speaks well for President Wilson's practical wisdom and self-poise. He is under pressure to commit himself to a radical separatist course and promise independence at a fixed date. The Tagalog politicians have been encouraged by the Democratic victory and their own interpretation of the Democratic platform to vigorous agitation, and they find active support among some of the President's party associates. Under such circumstances it is reassuring to find the President disposed to go slow in dealing with responsibilities which transcend party policies or even his own theories.

His predilection is to have the United States withdraw from the islands, but to those who have urged it he is understood to have said: "How are we to get out?" He finds himself the trustee of American international relations, of the civilization of the Philippines, of the liberty and prosperity of many tribes taking their first steps in self-government. As a lifelong teacher he knows that adolescent peoples like adolescent individuals must be educated and disciplined, and, as a historian, no theory of democracy can make him forget the long training which lay at the foundation of ordered Anglo-Saxon liberty. Rightly feeling himself not the exponent of a party or a personal programme, but the administrator of the great trust of maintaining and promoting civilization in this backward quarter of the world, he shows wise courage in refusing to take a leap in the dark.

SULZER'S FINE WORK.

Governor Sulzer may not be making war on Murphy. Probably he isn't. Probably he is only doing his plain duty by the people to protect them from being robbed by wasteful, inefficient administration. But it doubtless feels much like war to the Tammany boss to have, one after another, representatives of his machine in the state offices dismissed by the Governor. What enemy could have done more than remove the serviceable Hofer from the State Architect's office, and Reel, the man who "just loves Murphy," from that indispensable adjunct to the Tammany ring, the State Highway Department, and now he is demanding the resignation of Scott, the Superintendent of State Prisons, who enjoys the boss's favor?

In doing all this the Governor dissimiles his love for Murphy so perfectly that it would not surprise the state if Murphy made reprisals. Governor Sulzer has nothing to fear. His vigorous defence of the public till has won the admiration of the state. Besides, Murphy will soon have an affair of his own with the voters in this part of the world. That will keep his hands full. That will be war.

THE SPRING CLEANING.

So far as early indications go the city's spring cleaning planned by Dr. Lederle promises to be a very real success.

It was altogether too much of a success for the city authorities yesterday by reason of a too prompt response from the chief beneficiaries, the tenement dwellers. As a matter of fact, a house-to-house inspection must be completed by the Health Department before the real work can begin. A special appropriation must be made to provide for the removal of rubbish, and only then can the housewives of the city really get down to business.

But the wide response already made is most encouraging. The spring housecleaning of time-honored memory has received the most cordial approval of modern medical science. The need of cleanliness in crowded tenements is far keener in hot weather than in cold, and if Dr. Lederle can accomplish all that he desires the improvement may have a very considerable influence in reducing hot weather sickness and lowering the summer death rate.

THE REMNANT.

The City Club did a sensible as well as a gracious thing when it honored a number of city officials of minor rank who have done valiant public service, but whose names seldom get into the newspaper headlines. They are the men who render expert administrative or technical service and help to keep the municipal machinery running with the least possible friction. Some of them are known to that portion of the public with which they come in con-

tact, but to the great majority of New Yorkers they are only the silent workers who push the world along and have to be content with meagre praise or advertisement.

It is comforting to realize that while much of the municipal service is under fire, and graft and politics taint the moral fibre and weaken the efficiency of many municipal employees, there is still a saving remnant of the highest quality, as unassuming as it is incorruptible. Efficiency and integrity are there, although in our mistaken subordination of service to politics we have taken too little trouble to encourage them and bring them to light. In an ideal municipal government the highest posts would be filled by such men. In many foreign cities, where administration is more or less a profession, they would not stand in need of the sort of semi-public recognition which the City Club has just given them. They would be known and honored in their own right. Some day, perhaps, New York will also be ready to recognize and reward the best administrative talent at its command.

INVESTIGATE HERE, TOO.

Senator Wagner's factory investigating committee should by all means be empowered to continue in existence for another year, so as to inquire into the question of a living wage for working women. This committee, whose appointment The Tribune has much to do with securing, has done its work hitherto so well that the greatest things may be expected from its investigation of the duty of society to protect the woman wage earner from exploitation.

The Chicago investigation into the relation between inadequate wages and prostitution has shown the need of such an inquiry. The whole country has responded. The State of Iowa is projecting an investigation. It is suggested that Congress should take up the question because of its national scope and because of the difficulty of any state's legislating effectively by itself for the protection of women workers. The Chicago investigators have been invited to come to New York and continue their inquiries here. But much better results will be obtained from authorizing Senator Wagner's experienced and capable committee to take up this subject of moral safety, now that it has completed its work for the physical safety of wage earners.

The Chicago investigation is already bearing fruit. Wages of women workers in that city have been raised, and some employers on the witness stand have admitted that they could afford to pay their women living wages. Public opinion has accomplished that much as a result of a few days' investigation. Inform the public fully, give it sufficient facts, if they exist, to justify it in holding positively the opinion that low wages are a potent cause of the lapse of women into vice, and a cure will be found. Employers here will be not less responsive than those in Chicago. No one now knows certainly how great or how small a factor in bringing about the destruction of women insufficient wages are. The public and the employers should have the facts. That is the reason for such an inquiry as that Senator Juno is holding in Chicago and for such an inquiry as Senator Wagner proposes to hold here.

In certain quarters there is a fear expressed that the whole system of morals will totter if we look this thing in the face—that somehow the public will get to sympathize with vice and condone it if it once admits that poverty and its temptations have something to do with making some men and women vicious. It would be deplorable if any such result should come about, but we see no reason to fear it. Has theft ever become one whit less hateful because of the common knowledge that a certain proportion of stealing is done by men to relieve their hunger?

SULZER AND THE JUDGES.

If Governor Sulzer is to consult with the local Bar Association before filling vacancies on the local bench he will do well to submit the names he has in mind privately to it and receive its advice privately. We believe that this has come to be the custom of the political parties when they are about to make judicial nominations. By avoiding publicity the Governor may spare the feelings of candidates whom the Bar Association does not approve, and thus he will receive franker and better advice from it.

In this way he can make his administration distinguished for the quality of its judicial appointments, especially if he bears in mind the necessity of naming broadminded men of a progressive attitude, having little patience with the technical spirit which is so prevalent in the courts. The Governor himself has shown his adhesion to the cause of court reform, and he should name judges with the same point of view. The Bar Association will doubtless be glad to approve men of that tendency, if they have also the requisite character and professional standing.

"GOETTERDAEMERUNG."

It will be another case of the twilight of the gods if the Senate Finance Committee is compelled to surrender half the power which it now exercises to a new committee on banking and currency. The Finance Committee has long been a unique body. It has dominated the Senate more completely than any of the House committees ever dominated the House. In the lower branch the Speaker was nearly always the real leader. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee was the majority's spokesman on the floor, an executive officer rather than a commander in chief.

In the Senate, on the contrary, the authority of the presiding officer is nominal. Leadership falls naturally to the chief member of the most powerful committee, and some one on that committee has usually been called upon to direct the Senate's general policy. Sometimes another member than the chairman has been the power behind the throne, as Mr. Aldrich was in the last years of Mr. Morrill's service. But when the Rhode Island

Senator succeeded to the chairmanship he became in name as well as in fact the ruler of the Senate and the most important single influence in the legislative department.

The jurisdiction of the committee was much too extensive. It undertook to do work which was done in the House by three committees of the first rank—those on Ways and Means, on Banking and Currency and on Coins and Coinage. Its members had the first say in all matters of taxation, foreign trade and fiscal administration. They were the Senate's gods and demigods, before whom the outer fringe was expected to bow down and worship.

Insurgency has at last attacked Wall-balla and the walls of the inner citadel of prerogative are falling. The Senate will be a better balanced body with a larger measure of self-control after the excessive powers of the Finance Committee are curtailed and responsibility in the field which it monopolized is fairly distributed.

A MATTER OF WILD ASSES.

The Biblical text that the Hon. Ben Tillman, Senator from South Carolina, pitchedforked into the Democratic city of Washington, D. C., seems to have occasioned a high degree of excitement.

The very suggestion that wild asses once upon a time actually succeeded in capturing some green corn has put new hope into the army of disconsolate office-seekers now encamped in the capital. To be sure the learned Senator quoted freely and mistook his Jeremiah for his Job. But—should not ears be pricked and another wild dash upon the White House be attempted?

One answer, as it happens, lies in Scripture itself. Senator Tillman expressed his personal faith in President Wilson's ability to withstand an onslaught of wild anything. And the Democratic office-seeker seeking an omen can find one little to his taste in Jeremiah xiv. 6. To quote:

"And the wild asses did stand in the high places, they sniffed up the wind like dragons; their eyes did fail, because there was no grass."

This is a dark and tragic picture. But we shall steel our hearts and be glad along with Senator Tillman that it is likely to come true.

OUR CHIEF DEFENDER.

General Manager Hedley's opposition to block signals on the elevated railroads is characteristic. Testifying at the coroner's investigation into an elevated railroad collision in which a policeman lost his life, he said that block signals would be "a hardship on the public of this great city." We could not run nearly as many trains as are "necessary to move the mass of lunatics." There spoke his fine and customary solicitude for the passengers under his paternal care. We cannot understand how he ever came to permit the public to suffer as it does from the block signals in the subway.

But if Mr. Hedley's zeal in his interests was not successful here, the city has many things to thank him for. It remembers gratefully his opposition to side doors on the subway cars, prompted by his anxious fear lest the people trying to enter them should fall between the cars and the station platform. It has pleasant recollections, too, of the old specially low candle-power lamps on the subway, which Mr. Hedley told the authorities he had had made in order to protect the eyes of passengers from the glare of brighter lights. Overruled finally in these and other things by some "public be damned" superior in the Interborough company, Mr. Hedley remains the city's chief defender against block signals on the elevated roads. The public will never be the victims of any new fangled contrivance if he can help it.

THE THIRD "R."

The most unpleasant part of the school report on arithmetic is the news that our school children are below the average in the ability to figure accurately. A suspicion of this defect has been growing among employers pretty generally of late. And however faint the tests and conclusions now made public can be considered, the presumption is certainly in support of the charge.

Speed has been gained at the expense of accuracy, according to the investigator, Stuart A. Courts. Just what value a hastily added column of figures has if the result is wrong it is certainly hard to see. It is exactly this sort of slipshod work that has aroused the ire of employers and damned the chances of young hopefuls.

The tests also disclosed a weakness in reasoning out those subtle and ingenious inventions of the devil known as "problems." "If a dog and a half 'eats a bone and a half in a minute and a half, how long will it take a 'pack of hounds, etc., etc.?' Who has not sacrificed his good youth on the altar of these head splitters?

The chief trouble here seems to be a failure to suit the labor to the individual capacity. Some strange infants are born with an ache for just these tough sums. Others totter to their graves without digesting the simplest "if." In between lies the general run of children, whose ability to apply reason to such problems varies greatly.

More grounding in the plain elements of the third "R" and more group teaching seem to be the morals of this latest and highly important phase of the Hanes investigation.

THE ALBANIAN CRUX.

The waging of the war against Turkey was an arduous performance, and the making of peace—if indeed it has yet been made—has been a no less difficult and really much more tedious process. This latter fact is emphasized by two authoritative utterances which have just been made concerning what we may regard as the crux of the situation, namely, the disposition and boundaries of Albania. One was the declaration of the British Prime Minister that the powers were in substantial agreement on that matter, and the other was the Austro-Hungarian warning to Serbia not to aid Montenegro to capture Scutari, since that place is to be the Albanian capital. Mr. Asquith's statement seems to mean that this

warning to Serbia has the indorsement of the powers.

The boundaries which have already been suggested for the new state of Albania differ widely. The Albanian Nationalists, acting upon the facile principle of claiming everything, draw a line including everything between Montenegro and Greece, on the Adriatic coast, and so far inland as to include about everything that Serbia and Montenegro have won. Austria-Hungary does not venture to support so extravagant a claim, but she, too, would give Albania the whole coast at the north, together with Scutari, denying Montenegro any substantial gains. As for the Balkan allies, they are willing to concede to Albania less than half what Austria-Hungary would give and the most fractious of what the Albanian Nationalists claim.

How to reconcile these widely diverging plans may well tax to the utmost the ingenuity, the tact, the patience and the firmness of all the powers concerned. The two utterances which we have cited indicate that the powers mean to deny the claims of the allies and to enlarge Albania at the expense of Serbia and Montenegro. If so, they will plant seeds of dissatisfaction which may one day ripen in renewed strife; if, indeed, the existing conflict is not indefinitely prolonged.

"Bryan Is Silent." A conversion to the gold standard, at last!

Even the inalienable right of petition must be exercised decently and in order.

President Wilson has given notice that he intends to visit the theatre only as a private citizen. No decorated box for him and no playing of the national airs when he enters. In this he sets again a characteristic example of wholesome democratic simplicity.

The innumerable army of witnesses will thank Justice Page for his ruling that they can cross their legs and put their hands in their pockets if they want to. The nervous tension of being tortured by lawyers' warrants indulgence of such contortions in search of ease.

Is there any underlying suggestion of fate in the fact that "Sulzer Breaks with Murphy" and "New Record for Altruism" find themselves in adjoining columns in an afternoon newspaper?

Harry Lane, the new Democratic Senator from Oregon, says that he has received fifty pounds of applications for office. They are not very hungry and thirsty in Oregon. Senator O'Gorman has probably received about fifty tons.

"The Topeka Capital" calls attention to the fact that two members of the Cabinet—the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Labor—could not succeed to the Presidency because they were born abroad. The Secretary of Labor could not succeed even if he had happened to be born in this country. The secretaries of Agriculture, of Commerce and of Labor are not included in the list of eligibles named in the Presidential succession law.

After all, few people will worry even if water flows like champagne at the White House dinner table.

Some members of the non-partisan Brooklyn League object to its giving a dinner in honor of Secretary Redfield because he is a Democrat. They forget that before he is a Democrat he is a citizen of Brooklyn, who has served it well, and all Brooklyn has reason to rejoice in the honors which have come to him. If he were not a Democrat Brooklyn would have no Cabinet officer to be proud of.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Rhetoric is all right in its place," remarked a man who recently returned from the West, "but its place is in story books. I call to mind a letter I once received from a brother of mine who lived in the sun-setting section. 'Out here in the West,' said he in this letter, 'is to be found the breath of heaven. Come and enjoy it.' The rhetoric struck me sharply and made a great impression. If there is a breath of heaven anywhere I want to enjoy it. So I went West. When I'd been living there a short time a cyclone of mammoth proportions struck the town I was living in, lifted me and my house and swirled us a couple of miles. When I got out of the hospital I wrote to him: 'The breath of heaven is all right, but I never cared for such a strong breath.' That's why I'm back on the Bright Boulevard."

Villa de banlieue. "Le Locataire On un cambrioleur. Mon ami, attends le minute."

Le cambrioleur: "Pour que vous allez prévenir la police, pensez-vous?"

Le locataire: "Non, pour que je prévienne me femme: Il y a vingt-cinq ans que, tous les soirs, elle parle de vous, elle vous attend. Il faut bien qu'à la fin, elle fasse votre connaissance."

Le Marquis de Fer, dans "Le Figaro."

PLURIBUS UNUM

Concerning revolutions.

On the Western continent.

Your Uncle Sam announces.

His vigorous dissent.

They are, he thinks, the movements of guffaws who will fight to get the goods, regardless of either law or right.

They are, he thinks, productive of chronic discontent.

Which always is subversive of proper government.

He thinks a revolution is simply rotten, and it should not be permitted in any decent land.

ALWAYS EXCEPTING

A first class Revolution.

With which he got away in '76, and showed us.

That it has come to stay.

HOORAY!

W. J. LAMPTON.

"Are your father and mother in. Robbed?"

"No."

"Then can I see your sister?"

"Not in. She expected you, too."—Life.

Many fishes, like the knights of old, fight among themselves for the love of fighting, or because they have nothing better to do, according to the March bulletin of the New York Zoological Society. There are others, however, which fight to protect themselves or their young. Speaking of the fights among fishes in the Aquarium, the bulletin says: "The angel fishes, beautiful as they are in appear-

ance, have perhaps the most devilish disposition of all. A tank of angel fishes reminds one of the notorious, even-tempered family who were all mad all the time." The watchfulness of attendants usually prevents the fatal terminations of these misunderstandings, but occasionally a fatal injury is inflicted. "Such a case," the bulletin adds, "happened when two large green morays engaged in a vicious encounter, during which one of the combatants was dismembered and had to be killed. These eel-like fishes are extremely powerful and active and coil and strike like snakes."

"Pa, where is Easy street?"

"It leads off Hard Work avenue, my son."—Boston Transcript.

"ONE WHO KNOWS"

A Shoppirl Gives Her Views of Wages and Morals.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your picture entitled "Which Door?" is fine, also your editorial on the subject, but will it lead to anything?

In New York in certain retail stores the average wage of women employees is \$6 a week, and they have a system of fines, such as 10 cents for a saleswoman getting an address wrong, a 10-cent fine for being a few minutes late, etc., which is outrageous.

It is a well known fact that in this class of stores a girl to be sure of her position must "stand in" with one of the "bosses," as they are called; consequently there is as much inducement for girls to become immoral in the stores as it is on the outside. Some sort of legislation should be enacted to stop these things.

I was more than surprised that any newspaper would take up this matter (though, to be sure, they haven't in this city), as I felt sure the newspapers were controlled to a great extent by the advertising done by the drygoods stores.

I have been employed in stores of this character, so kindly do not publish my name, as I would be instantly discharged.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

New York, March 8, 1913.

ANOTHER DOOR OF HOPE?

The Girl Worker Is Urged to Turn to Domestic Service.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your headlining picture of the girl worker, obliged to choose between the two doors opening, respectively, into poverty and decency or plenty and shame, moves me to make a statement in which I think nine-tenths of the women of the city will concur. There is another door, straight ahead of the girl, a door behind which she will find plenty, decency and cleanliness, kindness and all the other things she is supposed to want, but nothing in heaven or earth, or under the earth will induce her to open that door, for it leads to domestic service.

Just why all these girls prefer the mill or the factory to household service is very hard to comprehend. If the women who could and would employ servants needed a lesson in how to treat them, I think they've learned it, and are ready to yield anything in reason rather than give up their homes, for when all is said and done the servant question is that keeping women from marrying and driving men into clubs.

Where is there in all the Borough of Manhattan a girl who will work for \$10 or \$12 a month, food and lodging thrown in at general housework? Yet there are here, I will venture to say, some hundreds of women who could afford to pay that wage, and who do now pay as much as that to out-of-the-house laundresses and cleaners, who would be more than glad to have an extra pair of hands permanently in the house. I don't mean experienced workers, either, just a steady, reasonable sort of girl who has a conscientious desire to earn her wages under direction from her employer.

The things demanded by house servants go to show the need of relief. For instance, one family of three adults, in a ten-room apartment, have much trouble to keep a second servant because there is but one room for the two of them to sleep in, although they have separate beds, two sets of everything and a private bath.

Another having a house pays \$10 a month to her cook just to cook, and do nothing else, in a family of five adults and three servants, and must turnish and rehabilitate the kitchen every few months to suit the cook and hire an assistant every time she gives a dinner party, while the housekeeper who keeps \$18, and even \$20 a month, and whose mode of life requires that she keep a servant must change and change for this, that or the other reason given by the servants, which are really no reasons at all, until the apartment hotel, a miserable compromise for the family tale, looms imminent.

Why don't those who want to help the girl wage earners organize night schools that will teach them the rudiments of housework? I'll guarantee that if such schools existed their graduates could get much more than a "living wage" at once, since the wage is always over and above the living, or I will so over further and say that the absolutely unfriendly girl who will live quietly and try to do her duty cheerfully will get her living and her wage over and above it at once.

W. WASHINGTON.

New York, March 10, 1913.

JUST A CATALINOTYPE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Having noticed in two or three recent issues of your usually carefully edited journal, to-day's, for instance, reference to one Cataline, I have been wondering who that gentleman might be. Of course, I know who Cicero's worthy calculator Cataline was, but who was Cataline? Kindly enlighten my ignorance.

INQUIRER.

New Brunswick, N. J., March 8, 1913.

THE SUFFRAGE DEBATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: This time it is to The New York Tribune that an appreciative "Thank you" is due for its printed wealth of interesting debate for and against suffrage.

It has been so instructive and illuminating, the keenness of the subject including, as it were, the root and branch of human nature, has portrayed unconsciously many points of character, proving that the world is marching on, some with little steps and some with bigger. On both sides it was straight talks from true hearts and clear heads.

If Senator Root had only in time come in out of the rain he could have avoided that unforeseen deluge which, after all, had in it a touch of cruelty and unfairness, for how would it be just to place the burden of the sins of New York upon the shoulders of an innocent man, who in his argument revealed much that was amiable and praiseworthy? In fact, many who have recently come over to suffrage had his very ideas.

The cause of suffrage owes to The Tribune a vote of thanks, for it has certainly been strengthened and benefited by this many sided view of the subject.

TRIBUNE READER.

Brooklyn, March 10, 1913.

NEW YORK SOCIETY

Buchanan-Smith Wedding Will Be Quiet Ceremony.

Mrs. Rosalie M. Smith will be married to Rodier Buchanan Smith this afternoon at the house of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Duth Smith, No. 213 Madison avenue. It will be a small and quiet wedding, with only relatives and a few intimate friends present at the ceremony, which will be performed by Dr. William H. Vibbert. Miss Smith's only attendant will be her sister, Mrs. Herbert Wheeler.

A fair in aid of the Kipp's Bay Nursery will be held to-day at the home of Mrs. William L. Harkness, No. 12 East 53d street. Miss Charlotte Wyeth is chairman of the committee in charge, and assisting her at the sale will be Miss Augusta Dixon, Miss Frances and Miss Carolyn Wyeth, Miss Violet Trotter, Miss Carmel Carroll and Miss Dorothea Darling-ton.

The second of the series of New Dances will take place to-night in the Vanity Fair room, in West 46th street.

Miss Leta Pell Wright has arrived in town from the South and is with her mother, Mrs. Eben Wright, who recently returned from the Sloane Hospital to her home, in West 53d street.

Mrs. George R. Schieffelin will give a luncheon to-day at her house, in West 53d street, for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin.

A sale of hats will be held to-day at the house of Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, No. 18 East 39th street, the proceeds from which will go to the chapel fund of the Catholic University at Washington.

The last meeting of the season of the sewing class organized by Miss Vera Onatavia will be held to-day at the home of Miss Mary M. Williams, No. 4 East 81st street. The class will hold a fair on Friday afternoon at the Buckingham Hotel, when the articles made during Lent will be placed on sale. The money raised will go to the Charity Organization Society.

Among those who sailed for the West Indies, Panama and Venezuela yesterday on board the Victoria Louise were Mrs. Wendell P. Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forbes McCree, Eugene A. Philbin and Miss Eugenie A. Philbin.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Colgate and the Misses Colgate sailed for the Mediterranean yesterday on board the Cincinnati.

Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt gave a bridge party yesterday at her house, No. 8 East 82d street.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar and their daughter, Mrs. Richard H. Williams, Jr., have arrived in New York from Miami, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baylies Sanford will go to their country place at Lawrence, Long Island, next month.

Under the auspices of the Island Mission, of which Mrs. Cadwalader Jones is president, an Easter sale will be held on Monday afternoon, March 17, at Mrs. Jones's house, No. 21 East 11th street, of articles made by the inmates of public hospitals and homes. Veranda tables and stools, hand-woven rugs, knitted shawls, aprons, dusters and all kinds of baskets will be on sale. Miss Beatrice Jones is treasurer of the mission and Miss Adah Marks secretary. The board of trustees consists of Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. John G. Milburn, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Francis V. Greene, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones and Miss Freilighusen.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley have arrived in town from Washington and are at the Hotel Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Towne are in the city from their country place at Mount Kisco and are staying at the St. Regis.

Joseph F. Stillman, Miss Lisa Stillman and Miss Genevieve Sanford will sail for Panama on April 10.

TO HONOR DR. MCKELWAY

Associates on "Brooklyn Eagle" to Celebrate His 68th Birthday.

A reception will be given for Dr. St. Clair McKelway by his associates on "The Brooklyn Eagle" Thursday evening at the Heights Casino, in Montague street, Brooklyn, and will be attended, it is estimated, by more than four hundred of Dr. McKelway's past and present associates on the paper.

The reception was planned to commemorate Dr. McKelway's sixty-eighth birthday anniversary, but it will also afford many of Dr. McKelway's friends an opportunity to congratulate him upon his elevation to the chancellorship of the University of the State of New York. Apart from the formal reception the programme of the evening will include a concert, a dance and a buffet supper.

Resolutions congratulating Dr. St. Clair McKelway upon his appointment as chancellor of the University of the State of New York were adopted yesterday by the directors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Dr. McKelway has been a member of the board of directors for several years.

STRAUS SAILS; PRAISES BRYAN

Believes Nebraska Will Try to Carry Out Taft's Peace Ideas.

William Jennings Bryan yesterday received the indorsement of Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey and Progressive candidate for Governor at the last election. Before sailing on the Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati for a six months' tour of Europe Mr. Straus declared the new Secretary of State had the vision of a Jefferson and the diplomacy of a Hay.

"Mr. Bryan," he continued, "is in a position to do great things for world peace. I believe that he will be responsible for the carrying out of the arbitration ideals of Mr. Taft."

Mr. Straus added that all the talk about a European war was, in his opinion, merely the bark of statesmen who were trying to put through plans for larger armaments. Accompanied by his wife, he will go first to Algiers and Tunis, and then motor to Paris by way of Italy. He will see members of the British Cabinet in May, he said, on the subject of the coming celebration of one hundred years of peace among English speaking peoples.

WILSON IN UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Washington, March 11.—President Wilson has accepted membership in the University Club, in Washington, and will pay his dues just as any other member does. This is the first club the President has joined in Washington.

WASHINGTON.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, March 11.

At the White House.

President and Mrs. Wilson kept to the "open door" proposition, so far as the White House is concerned, all day to-day, and from breakfast time until late to-night they were engaged with visitors. Herbert Sachs Hirsch, pianist, gave a short recital on the gold piano in the East Room this evening.

Mrs. Wilson received Mrs. Edward B. White, wife of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the wives of the Associate Justices this afternoon.

Mrs. Wilson had several guests by appointment later, when tea was served. Miss Margaret Wilson occupied a box at the New National Theatre this afternoon to hear the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, with her aunt and cousin, Mr. Howe and Mrs. Cothran, Miss Elsie Wilson and others.